ITALY.

NEW OUTBREAKS IN FLORENCE ATTEMPTED.

BY ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. FLORENCE, Sept. 26 .- Attempts have since been made to renew the disturbances which occurred in this city by the news of Garibaldi's arrest, but they all proved abortive. The Government, without resorting to the regular troops, called out the National Guards, and with their assistance checked all outbreaks before they became formidable.

MORE ARRESTS. Evening.-Several men have been arrested here by the police for participation in the recent scences of violence and disorder. The city is now quiet. Reports from all parts of Italy show that the condition of the country is tranquil.

BELGIUM.

MAXIMILIAN'S ESTATE.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 26 .- A dispute has arisen between King Leopold of Belgium and the Emperor of Austria in regard to the settlement of the estate of the late Emperor Maximilian.

SPAIN.

THE WAR AGAINST PERU AND CHILL. Madrid, Sept. 26 .- The report that the Spanish Government had recalled its fleet from the Pacific Ocean is positively denied.

> GREAT BRITAIN. RODMAN GUN.

Lennon, Sept. 26 .- Another trial of the Redman gun was made at Shoeburyness yesterday by the British naval and military officers. On this occasion attention was particularly directed to the quality of the powder used and the strength of the charge. In one case the Rodman gun was loaded with 100 pounds of American service powder. The force of this charge was so great that the projectile passed entirely through an 8-inch iron-plated target, placed at a distance of 70 yards from the gun. This target is the one which has been used a long time for these experi-

NEWMARKET RACES. Evening .- To-day was the third day of the Newmarket races. The Queen's Plate was wen by Dalesman. The Triennial Stakes were taken by Uncas. BANK OF ENGLAND.

ments, and has withstood some of the severest tests.

The returns of the Bank of England show that the amount of bullion in its vaults has decreased £50,000 during the past week.

A FAILURE. GLASGOW, Sept. 26.-The firm of Walter & Hamilton of this city has stopped payment. The liabilities

of the firm are believed to be small. MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

GLASCOW, Sept. 25.—The electeship Acadia, from St. John, New-Brunswick, has arrived in the Clyde. The

ateamship St. Patrick, Capt. Trocks, which left Quebec on the 14th of September, has arrived in the Clyde. LONDONDERRY, Sept. 26.-The Steamship Damaseus, of Allan's line, from Quebec, touched at Moville to-day,

and sailed again for Liverpool.

LONDON, Sept. 55-Noon.-Consols opened at 14 7-16 for money. The following are the opening prices of American Acts Central Rallway Shares, 77; Eric Entiway Shares, 52; Illianis Central Rallway Shares, 77; Eric Entiway Shares, 52; Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated burds, 224.

Afternoon — United States 5-275 have advanced 1-16, and

Tre now quested at 72 13-16. Illinois Central chares steady

at 77. Frie Railway shares, 40.
Evening Consols closed steady at 94 7-16 for money American Securities closed at the following rates: United States Five-Twenty bonds, 72 13-16; Hilmois Central Rail' way shares, 77; Este Kallway shares, 104; Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated bands, 234

FRANKFORT, Sept. 26-Noon .- United States bonds are enoted at 76 5-16 for the issue of 1802.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 26-Noon.-The Cotton market opened full and drooping at the following prices: Middling Uplands, 91d.; Middling Orleans, 91d. The sales are estimated bales. The Breadstuffs market opens steady-Date 3/7 \$\Phi\$ 5 5. for American. Peas, 44/6 \$\Phi\$ quarter for American. Cheese, 53/ P cwt. for American. Beef, 145/ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 71/\$\psi\$ bbl. for Prime City Mess. Lard, 52/\$\psi\$ cwt. for American. Bacon, 42/6 Pewt. for Cumberland Cut Middles. Rosin, 8/ for Common and 12/ for Medium, Tallow, 44/ P cwt. for Amerisan. Spirits Turpentine, 28/6 P ewt. Petroleum, 1/ P rallon for Spirits, and 1/6 for Refined. Clover Seed, 41/ P cwt. for Red American. Evening.—The market for Cotton has been heavy and

Brooping throughout the day, and closed with a decline of ad P B. The following are the authorized quotations: Middling Uplands, 81d.; Middling Orleans, 9d.; the sales of the day barely reached 10,000 bales. California Wheat, 13/10. Barley, 5/3. Corn, 42/. Oats, 3/7. Pens, 44/6. Cheese, 53/. Beef, 145/. Pork, 71/. Lard, 52/6. Bacon, 43/. Rosin-8/ for Common, and 12/ for Medium. Tallow, 44/3. Spirits Turpentine, 28/6. Petroleum, 1/ for Spirits, and 1/6 for Refined. Clover Seed, 41/. Afternoon.-The Cotton market is heavy and mactive,

but no change in price is reported. Breadstuffs steady and unchanged. Provisions are firmer. Lard is 6d. higher; American is quoted at 52/6 per cwt. Bacon has dvanced 6d., and is now selling at 43/ for Cumberland Dut Middles. In the Produce market, American Tallow a quoted at 44/3. Other quotations unchanged.

London, Sept. 26-Noon.—Sugar, 25/6 for No. 12 Dutch Standard; Calcutta Linseed, 68/6 per Imperial quarter; Whale Oil, £40 per 252 gallons; Sperm Oil, £115 per tun; Liuseed Cakes, £10 5/ per tun for feeding; Liuseed Oil, 239 per tun. Evening.—Sugar, 25/6. Linseed, 68/6. Whale Oil, £40.

Sperm Oll, £115. Linseed Cakes, £10 5/. Linseed Oil, £39.

ANTWERP, Sept. 26—Noon.—Petroleum, 54f. for Standard White Evening.-The Petroleum market closed with an advance of ifr.; Standard White, 55 fr. ₱ bbl.

PRUSSIA.

SCENES AT THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT-STRENGTH OF POLITICAL PARTIES—THE KING'S SPEECH—MILITARY STRENGTH OF GERMANY—OPINIONS IN FRANCE—OLLIVIER'S
TESTIMONY TO THE UNANDITY OF GERMANY -THE KING'S JOURNEY-MR. BANCROFT'S RE-CEPTION BY THE KING-A NEW POSTAL TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES-ALARM OF BONDHOLDERS.

From Our Special Correspondent The North German Parliament was opened resterday by the King of Prussia in person, amid all the pomp and circumstance used on such occasions. The ceremony took place in the Royal Palace, and was preceded by religious services in the Palace Chapel, at which the King and all the members of the royal

lamily at this time present in Berlin assisted. Panetually at the appointed time His Majesty apseared in the so-called "White Hall " of the Palace, where the members of the Parliament, the delegates of the Federal Council, the Prussian Minister of State and numerous other civil and court officials, together with the Generals and other high military officers, all of them in brilliant uniforms-persons in civil dress being very few and far between-received him with oud and cordial cheers. He was followed by his son, the Crown Prince, his brother, Prince Charles, and its nephew, Prince Frederick Charles. As usual the King wore a military uniform, with the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Black Eagle, and so did the toyal Princes. When the King had taken his stand with the throne and the Princes request themselves. The Order of the black Eagle, and so did the Royal Princes. When the King had taken his stand in the throne, and the Princes ranged themselves on its right, he was approached by Count Bismarck, the Chancellor of the North German Confederation, who Chancellor of the North German Confederation, who handed him the manuscript of the Crown speech, which His Majesty, after having covered his head with the helmet, proceeded to read. The document taolf produced no particular impression upon those assembled, except one of disappointment at the total basence of any allusion to foreign affairs. However, that disappointment did not prevent the loyal assembly from again heartily cheering His Majesty, who, immediately upon having finished the reading of his speech, withdrew from the Hall. Count Bismarck, thereupon declared the Parliament duly pened, and the members dispersed to meet again in pened, and the members dispersed to meet again in the Hall of the Prussian House of Lords, where the

person who were a plain civil suit, was Mr. Bancroft, the United States Minister.

The complexion of the present Parliament politically is very much the same as those of the former, the various parties having substantially maintained their strength in the late elections. Count Bismarck will find no difficulty in getting a majority of votes for such laws and propositions as he desires to carry. In matters relating to foreign affairs, the Parliament will stand by him almost manimo sly. The whole body consists of 225 members, whereof Prussia elects 2.5, and the States of the Confederation 61.

In point of party division the Conservatives or friends of the parent Government in all questions number 13; the National Liberals, those who accept the foreign and German policy of the Government, but are a liberal course in internal affairs, 79; and the Radicals, those who appose the adoption of the present Constitution, and want a more Democratic one which will embrace both Northern and Southern Germany, 35. The remaining number, it is difficult to classify precisely; some of them are Poles, some Danes, some Socialists, and others Particularies, or, in a pointical phrase of America, "sore heads" over the changes brought about in Germany hast year. As stated before, the Crown speech produced no marked impression, nor had the elections of the members of the Parliament caused any excitement, in most cases not more than one-half, and in many only one-toired of the voters having gone to the poils at all. It is, however, every where felt that the Constituvent finds a fitting and proper place in the Crown

laws which, according to the royal speech, are to be laid before the Parliament for consideration and adoption, treat of matters most vital and im-portant, such as the everthrow of all barriers to the removal of inhabitants of one State into another, and the guaranteeing to citizens of one State the

portant, such as the overthrow of all barriers to the removal of inhabitants of one State into another, and the guaranteeing to citizens of one State the privileges and immunities of another; the establishment of uniform weights and measures; the regulation of the passport system, and of postal and telegraph matters; the elecation of Federal consulates, together with a law fixing the nationality of the mercantile marine of the Confederation, and last, though not least, the introduction into the Confederation of the Prussian military system, and the regulation thereof under Federal law.

On these matters the speech expresses the hope that they will find a satisfactory solution in the deliberations of the Parliament, and it closes by announcing that it is a work of peace to which the Parliament has been sommoned, and by invoking God's blessing upon its labors. All this is well, but there is there is the cominous silence about foreign affairs. No allusion to the late Imperial conference at Salzburg, which occasioned such a commotion throughous all Germany, and no allusion to Napoleon's repeated and caphatte professions of peace. Instructed the Bund, it would have been but carrying out a long-established custom to have allusded in a paragraph to the relations of the Bund to foreign powers, and the total silence cannot be construed otherwise than as a confession that there was nothing good to say, and hence nothing was said at all. The notes and epoches of parification seem not to be wholly salisfactory to Count Bismarck Hepreferred not to speak of his own accord, but to wait until the Parliament should ask him to speak. An early interpellation on foreign affairs may be looked for in the Parliament. In striking contrast with the King of Prussia of that Dueley. He openly expresses his wish for a speedy and thorough union of all Germany. The line of the river Main, as provided in the treaty of peace between Prussia and Austria, is no barrier to him to the lend or ansecution and their denunciations and their denunciati

Irem four to six weeks can be put into the held, including the troops doing garrison duty, to be 83,483 men, and 20,965 officers, with 178,914 horses, 1,504 camon, and 12,853 army wagons and teams. Sende these torces the Southern German States, under their military treaties with Prussia, when the Prussian system shall have been fully introduced there, which as yet is only the case in Baden, while in the other States it will take some considerable time yet to accomplish it, can furnish 225,64 men and officers.

Louis Napoleon is quite well aware of these facts,

Complish it, can furnish 220,504 men and officers.

Louis Napoleon is quite well aware of these facts, while the French people, and many of the ranting editors of papers are entirely ignorant of them. And no one need wonder, therefore, when the great Emperor is so much more peacefully inclined than his people and his newspapers. His own forces will not by any means equal those that Prussin can command, and he knows it. However, to be just, if must be said and he knows it. However, to be just, it must be said that even in France voices begin to be heard of men who have a true and correct insight into therman affairs. Among men, Emil Offivier deserves particular mention. He has been traveling in Germany, and now gives, through Mr. Girardin's journal, La Liberté, the result of his observations. He fands the Prussian annexations, whatever else the papers in France and elsewhere may say, to be fixed facts. There is only a small majority, that daily decreases in number, left in the States annexed protesting against it. The vast majority of the population freely manifest their approval of the new order of things. Frankfort alone forms the only exception. There an attitude of obstinate but powerless opposition is maintained.

The Northern Confederation is fully organized and Prussia need only raise her hand and she could add new annexations to those she has already carried out. But Bismarck evidently does not desire nor intend to destroy the small States of North Germany. All hearts in Germany are full of patrictic pride and joyful confidence and hope. Nowhere is there any trace of hatred to France and the French people, or a desire to come to blows with them. The Germans really wish to live in peace with France, but they fear that it will be impossible owing to the constant interference of the French Government in German affairs. Should it come to a war it will be a terrible and bloody one; the Germans will fight it out to the last. So far as Northern Germany is concerned, Baden is already the close ally of Prussia. Wurtemburg is partly republican, partly for Bismarck; and Bavaria as yet hesitates from a mistaken idea that there may be a chance for her to play a leading part, but when the question comes to be decided whether she would go with Prussia or Austria, she would promptly decide for the former. Any plans therefor that may have been made in Salzburg looking to the formation of a South German Confederation under the leadership of Bavaria, or the reestablishment of Austrian influence and power in Germany, are idle and will never be realized.

Thus reasons Ollivier, and he reasons soundly and in accordance with the facts as they exist in Germany. Now that the King has opened the Parliamaintained.
The Northern Confederation is fully organized and

be realized.

Thus reasons Ollivier, and he reasons soundly and in accordance with the facts as they exist in Germany. Now that the King has opened the Parliament, he has done what Count Bismarck desired him to remain in Berlin for, and he is at liberty again to travel. In a few days he will proceed to Baden-Baden, and there meet the Queen. Early in October the King, with the Queen, will visit the castle of Hohenzollern, in Würtemberg, the homestead of his family. It was from that feudal castle that the first Hohenzollern came to Brandenburg, the original Province of the present Kingdom of Prussia. Until a few years ago, the castle had been wholly neglected; but the late King of Prussia, Frederick William IV., a man of a very romantic turn of mind, had it thoroughly repaired and renovated, and the castle, with the surrounding country, is now in very good and thriving condition. It is generally believed that during his stay at Baden-Baden, and on his journey to Hohenzollern, King William will contrive to have interviews with the Kings of Bavaria and Würtemberg, although the official papers here as yet deny that such will be the case. They have learned a lesthat such will be the case. They have learned a les-

that such will be the case. They have learned a lesson from Salzburg.

The new minister of the United States to the Prussian Court, Mr. George Bancroft, is treated and received on all sides with marked consideration—a circumstance at once gratifying to himself and the people whom he represents here. The King was very cordial when Mr. Bancroft presented his credentials. It seemed as if the old gentleman was highly pleased at length to have an American minister near his Court with whom he was able to converse. The King does not speak English, but Mr. Bancroft converses quite freely in German. With Mr. Bancroft's two or three predecessors the King had not been able to exchange any words. The United States, beside their regular diplomatic representative, have at this time a special commissioner here for the negotiation of a new postal treaty with Prussia, in the person of the Hon. John A. Kasson of Jowa, late Assistant Poetmaster-General, and afterward a member of Congress. His negotiations are likely to be crowned with success, and it will be welcome news to many thousands of persons interested in the matter, that they will soon be able to send letters from the United States to Germany, and vice versa, per Prussian closed mail at 10 cents a single letter. The treaty is all but concluded. The signatures. I learn, were to be attached to-day or to-morrow to the articles agreed upon.

The fact that gold for some time back has been goson from Salzburg.

upon.
The fact that gold for some time back has been go ittings of the Parliament are held. The diplomatic lorps was quite fully represented at the opening cermony, and among them, conspicuous as the only danger of large sums in bonds being sent home. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1867.

THE NEW PORTS-OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION BY тик соводил. The Japan Times published the following trans-

latiions of an edict by the Gorogul, respecting the open-

SIR: We beg to interm you that the inclosed proclaimation has been issued to the whole nation on the subject of the opening of the port of Hogo and the Ciffes of Yede and Osaka, concerning which I and my colleagues conferred with you lately at Osaka.

When the port which is to be opened on the west coast is fixed upon, we shall proclaim that also. I have, &c.

OGASAWARA IRI NO KAM.

HIS Excellency Sir Harry S. Parks, K. C. B., &c.

In addition to the notification given above the following has for some time been posted up in Yodo; "When Foreigners visit shops, cating-houses, theaters, and other piaces of entertainment, &c., in the streets of Yedo, they are not to be treated in a rude and abrupt or objectionable manner. The import of this is to be communicated to all the street officials, without exception." This augurs well for our reception when we go to take up our residence in the capital of the Shogoon. The place of that residence, we hear, is almost determined on. The Governaent has selected a site called Toppodz, on the right bank of the Fukusawa. Sir Harry Parkes wants an adjacent proce, but this is covered with Japanese houses, whereas the site fley propose is bare, or nearly so. The situation is a good one, and we expect to hear immediately that preparations for our reception there are begun.

HAYTI.

THE TREATY WITH SANTA DOMINGO-DIFFI-CULTY WITH THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT-SALNAVE'S POPULARITY - STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Advices to the 3d instant have been received rom Port an Prince.

ecently concluded with the Dominican Republic has been published in the official organ of the Haytian Goverument. The following are the most important articles ernment. The following are the most important articles of the treaty: The two governments reciprocally bind themselves never to permit or follerate, upon their respective territories, any individual or any band of men, or any perfy secking to disturb the established order of things in two neighboring State; and they further bind themselves, upon the demand of the government whose peace is threatened, to remove from their frontiers, and even to expel from their respective territories all persons whose presence might occasion trouble and disorder in the neighboring State—provided such demand be based

form.

The local revolt in the North having been completely suppressed, tranquility prevailed throughout the Repub-lic. The coming coffee crop, it is expected, will be un-precedentedly large.

JAMAICA.

SIR JOHN GRANT'S GOVERNMENT-EFFECTS OF FORMER MAL-ADMINISTRATION — THE FI-NANCES OF THE COLONY—PRAISEWORTHY CONDUCT OF THE BLACKS. rom Our Special Correspondent.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Sept. 7, 1867.

Judging from present appearances, Jamaica

vill ere long cease to be quoted by the enemies of the black race as a repreach to the cause of negro emancipa tion. Sir John Grant, our present Governor, is proving himself eminently qualified for the delicate and difficult task which of necessity devolved upon the successor of himself eminently qualified for the delicate and difficult task which of necessity devolved upon the successor of Gov. Eyre, who left for the man who should come after him a legacy of grievous trouble. On his arrival here, Sir John found himself environed with difficulties of no ordinary kind. The excitement consequent on the lamentable disturbances of 1865 had not yet subsided; party spirit still ran high; bitter crimination and recrimination was the order of the day; the expenses of the so-called rebellion had exhausted the treasury, and added largely to the already heavy public debt of the colony; and, worse than all, that confidence between man and man which is the great bond of society had been all but completely destroyed. Happily for the best interests of the Colony, however, the British Government had selected as the successor of Gov. Eyre a man whose grand ideal of good government is justice and fair play for all classes, who is above the miserable prejudice which makes an invidious distinction between men of a fair skin and those of a dark complexion, and who has the courage to do the right thing despite tho howings and willful misrepresentations of, disappointed partisans. Never since the period of emancipation has Jamaica had a Governor so determined as our present ruler on protecting the freedmen in their rights against the tyranny and injustice of the old dominant class. The result is that while he is cordially disliked by the latter, he is immensely popular with the former. The case Gov Grant has to deal with is a thoroughly bad one; but the surgeon is quite equal to the work, and he uses the knife with a firm and skillful hand, cutting deep into the cancerous sore as the only means of effecting a permanent cure. Should Sir John Grant remain here to carry out the reforms he has initiated, Jamaica will be, in a few years' time, a very different place from what it is at present. It is to be hoped that the British Government will let him remain for the full term of his governorship, which, according

which, according to the regulation of the Colonial Service is six years.

An elaborate minute of the Governor's, on the finances and taxation of the colony, has just been published, and is the subject of lengthy comment by the newspaper press. The minute is in answer to certain allegations contained in memorials got up by the planters against the financial and other measures of Sir John Grant's government. As these memorials, although addressed to the Legislative Council here, were intended principally for the Home Government, Sir John has prepared the minute for the enlightenment of the Colonial Minister on the subjects embraced in them. The picture he draws of the state in which he found the colony is by no means flattering to its former rulers. He points out that for a series of years the gross revenue was considerably less than the ordinary charges, and that large loans were regularly raised, not only for extraordinary expenses, but also in great part to make good these annual deficits in the ordinary annual expenditure; and he has appended to the minute a number of official statements, showing the long succession of deficits, the great growth of debt, and the empty Treasury to which the present Government succeeded. What makes this long series of annual deficits the more difficult to deal with, he says, is that they were incurred without reasonable provision being made for the two great ends of civil government, manely, order and justice. He shows that, notwithstanding the heavy outlay for police, the force was so worthless that life and property were formerly as much at the mercy of the unruly as if there had been no police at all; and he gives it as his deliberate opinion, that with an efficient police the as his deliberate opinion, that with an efficient police he has his deliberate opinion, that with an efficient police he was the greatest extravarance in most branches of the

public service, the Educational Department hitherto has been actually starved. As to the administration of justice, he says that hitherto in all but trivial matters the doors of justice have been practically closed to the great mass of the people, Defending his Covernment against the churzo of unnecessarily increasing taxation, he shows conclusively that the necessity of new taxes arose wholly from the disacted position bequeathed to the present Legislative Council by the late House of Assembly, and he insists that such lucrease was necessary to insure the protection of the peace and the accessibility of justice to all. The policy of the Government, he says, is to keep all courses in order, and to make justice practically accessible to attelusses. A faithful observance of this policy, he believes, will restore the fortunes of Januaica. What effect it is aircardy having on the black population of the island, the Governor shows in the following passage of his minute, with reference to the wise tax on the cottages of the peasantry. public service, the Educational Department bitherto has | rant, in consequence of Collector Webb refusing permis-

His Excellence Sir Harry S. Parks, K. C. B., &c.

The consequence of the intended opening of Hiogo on the list January next, from which date foreigners will also reade in the towns of Yedo and Osaka for the purpose of trade, it is hereby notified that the produce of all parts of the country may freely be brought to those places and freely disposed of.

This is to be notified throughout the Government territory, the Daimion's territories, and the temple territories. The Japuan Times says: "We should be glad to be assured that the expressions in the Notification:—the produce of all parts of the country may freely be brought be brought to the parts, and freely disposed of." are really bond fide and truly expressive of the intentious of the Government, an more atmay to show the direction of the Covernment and the surpressive of the intentious of the Government and the trules and the surpressive of the intentious of the Government was the house and the surpressive of the intentious of the Government and the surpressive of the intentious of the Government and the surpressive of the finentious of the Government was the shade of the shade of the surpressive of the intentious of the Government of the existence of a universally rebellious sprish, lande by the algority to be sentations of the existence of a universally rebellious sprish, lande by the algority to the parts, and the representations of the called the shade of the shade of the surpressive of the intentious of the Government and the was called the surpressive of the intentious of the Government and the existence of a universally rebellious sprish, lande by the slightest authority long after these occurrences of October in that year; and the representations of the existence of a universally rebellious sprish and the surprising alacrity, which may mean meet than it seems at first sight. Some silk inas arrived with different colored paper "tares, and the transmission of the called the surpressive of the surpressive of the first produce, which cleared the Shade of

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

TENNESSEE. ADVICES TO THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, Sept. 26.-The President has not received any official news from Tennessee, but private dispatches indicate that the difficulty between the State and municipal authorities may be settled through the intervention of Gen. Thomas, so that separate elections may be held-the judges appointed by the Registers opening polls in one place, and the judges appointed by the authorities of Nashville opening another.

THE THREATENED ELECTION RIOTS-THE CON-FLICT BETWEEN GOV. BROWNLOW AND THE MAYOR OF NASHVILLE-THE MILITARY TO SUSTAIN THE GOVERNOR.

Frem Our Special Correspondent. The municipal election to be held in this city on the 28th inst., is exciting extraordinary attention throughout the State, and is arousing ugain the wildest things in the neighboring State; and they further bind themselves, upon the demand of the coverment whose were to expel from their respective territories all persons whose presence might occasion trouble and disorder in the neighboring State—provided such demand be based upon a knowledge of facts rendering the measure necessard with their whole power the integrity of their respective territories, and never to code to, or allenate in face with their whole power the integrity of their respective territories, and never to code to, or allenate in face with their whole power the integrity of their respective territories, and never to code to, or allenate in face with their whole power the integrity of their respective territories, and never to code to, or allenate in face with their whole power the integrity of their respective territories, and never to code to, or allenate in face with their whole power the integrity of their respective forms the proposed with their whole power the integrity of their respective forms the proposed with their whole power the integrity of their corresponding to the state of the two states and their corresponding to the proposed with their corresponding to the proposed with their corresponding to the proposed with their proposed with their corresponding to the proposed with their proposed with the proposed with the proposed with their corresponding to the proposed with their proposed with the proposed w and most devineb pro-Slavery, and rebellious passions.

parties to-day, face to face. Will there be any fighting to Certainly, unless there is some backing down, and the public may rely upon it that neither Gov. Brownlow nor Gen. Cooper will back down. Backing down in the face of the enemy has never been their forte.

THE STATE OF FEELING IN NASHVILLE—GEN.

THOMAS PRESENT.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 26.—Gen. Thomas arrived here late last night, and had a conference to-day with the city authorities and those of the State. He took no decisive action, and requested an interview with both no decisive action, and requested an interview with both parties together at 3 o'clock to morrow afternoon, when his course will be resolved upon. There is still an anxious and feverish state of public mind, increased to might by rumors that Gen. Thomas will interdict the election. The feeling is intensified by a report that General Cooper, last night, in a speech to a mixed crowd of negroes and whites, within closed doors, and there were three ways to meet the present emergency, to wit: by bullets, beyonets, or by matches, it is reported to night in Conservative quarters that the Grand Jury is investigating the matter, and will milet Cooper if proof of the speech is sufficient. Gen. Cooper's friends deny the correctness of the report, while the Conservatives say it will be substantiated. Gov. Brownlow is expected from Knoxville to-night. The developments of to-morrow are looked for with great interest.

VIRGINIA.

ASSISTANTS TO THE REGISTERS TO BE APPOINTED. FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 24.-Major-Gen. Schoffeld has issued the following order in relation to the

approaching election in Virginia :

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, ? HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND.

CIRCULAR 3.—I. The President of the Board of Registration in each county or city will at once select from the registered voters of each district or ward in which less than 500 voters are registered three intelligent and trustworthy persons to assist the registering officers in their respective districts or wards, at the election to be held on the 23d proximo, for delegates to the State Convention. As it will be required that the ballots of the white and colored voters be taken separately, six persons instead of three will be appointed in districts or wards where there are more than 500 voters, three to receive the ballots of the white voters, and then to receive the ballots of the white voters, and then to receive the ballots of the colored voters. Every person appointed as above shall, sefore entering on his duties, take the following oath, to be administered by a registering officer: "I do selemnly swear that in the election about to be held I will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties assigned me according to law and the order governing this election, so help me God."

II. One registering officer will be required to conduct the election in each district or ward, and in all cases where vacancies have occurred, or may occur, among the registering officers, prior to the election, the President of the Board of Registration, in each county, will fill the vacancy by the assignment of a registering officer at large in the county who can be assigned to this duty, the President of the Board of Registration will forward to these headquarters the name of a proper person living in the county where the vacancy exists, in order that such person may be appointed a registering officer; and in case no person qualified to act as registering officer; and in case no person qualified to act as registering officer; and in case no person qualified to act as registering officer; and in the vacancy.

III. The persons appointed to assist the registering off

to these beauty.

It was now, appointed to assist the registering III. The persons appointed to assist the registering officer will receive for their services the same compensation now given to registering officers of a magisterial district. These persons should be perfectly competent to perform the elerical duty which will be required at the rolls.

IV. The names of the persons so appointed will be promptly reported to these Headquarters, and also publicly announced in the districts or wards for which they are appointed.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major-Gen. J. M. Schoffed I. S.

S. F. CHALFIN, A. A. G. A SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MEETING TURNED OUT OF THE NORFOLK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 21.—A meeting which was called in Norfolk last evening by the ex-officers, sol-diers, and sailors of the United States Army to meet in the United States Court-room, which is in the Custom-House building, was adjourned to the Exchange restau-

rant, in consequence of Collector Webb refusing permission for the meeting to assemble there. The meeting was for the purpose of electing delegates to the Elchmond Convention. On assembling, the meeting found the doors of the Custom-House closed against them by order of the Collector, after permission had been given by the Clerk of the United States District Court to hold the meeting in the Court-House. The solders and sailors wore very indignant at this conduct on the part of the Collector, and considered it their duty, as it was insulting to the Army and Navy, by whose right arm the Collector was placed in his position, to refer the matter to the Richmond Convention for such action as they might think proper, as might they would take steps to prevent like action by the Collector in future cases of the kind.

NEGRO PAUPERS TO BE TURNED OVER TO CIVIL.

NEGRO PAUPERS TO BE TURNED OVER TO CIVIL

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 26.-Gen. Brown has ssued an order directing the officer of the Freedmen's Bureau of this district to turn over to the civil authorities all negro paupers who have been residing here since

In the case of Kelbler, the Soldier, who was ordered to be brought before the State Court on the gound of being a minor, and not legally held in the army, the military authorities refused to obey the writ. The soldier had been before the Court once, but before the trial of the case was ended the military declined to submit to the arbitration of the State Court.

The State, in its gradual sale of its interests in railroads, to-day sold its interest in the London and Hampshire Road for \$20,060.

GEORGIA.

SUPREME COURT JUDGES URGING RECONSTRUC-Augusta, Sept. 26.—Judges Warner, Walker, and Harris of the Supreme Court of Georgia are out in letters favoring reconstruction under the Military bills, on the grounds of its necessity and expediency.

GEN. SHERIDAN.

OFFICIAL RECEPTION AT INDEPENDENCE HALL. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26.—The official recepion of Gen. Sheridan by the City authorities of Philadelphia took place in Independence Hall, at 1 o'clock to-day. A few minutes before the appointed hour the escort having the General in charge left the Continental Hotel and proceeded down Chestnut-st., which was packed the

having the General in charge left the Continental Hotel and proceeded down Chestnut-st., which was packed the whole way from the Hotel to the Hall by people eager to see and to cheer the hero of the Valley and the Gulf. The Mayor and Council were in walting, and received the guests of the city in the main hall of the building. Mayor MeMichael, after shaking Gen. Sheridan by the hand, addressed him as follows:

"GENERAL: Here in the birth-place of the Republic—here where the Declaration of Independence was adopted and proclaimed, the City of Philadelphia, through its constituted authorities, bids you welcome—you who have fought so gallantly in guarding the life of the Republic—you who have acted so wisely in maintaining the principles of the Declaration. It is not possible for me to put into adequate speech the feelings that prompt this welcome, and I shall not attempt it. Intensely loyal as this community was during the war to crush the Rebelion, it delights to honor those who marchalled our armles and led them to victory. Intensely national as this community new is, it delights to honor those who are carnest in the purpose that the triumph of law shall be equal to the triumph of the batteristic field. In both these respects it recognizes in you one who is prefining the searchest it recognizes in you one who is prefining with your exploits in Lonisham. The fiery courage which hurled back the legions who sought to destroy the national supremacy. General, for you and such as you, calegians are needless. Your own true heart faithfully interprets to you the sympathies of the mation you have served and are still serving so well. But while this is so, my fellow-citican, in whose behalf I am now speaking, would not forgive met If I did not at least say that among the heavest reas in serving so well. But while this is so, my fellow-citican, in whose behalf I am now speaking, would not forgive met If I did not at least say that among the heavest people is in their respect than the deported commander of the Fifth Hilliar

Och. Sheridan request: "I regret, Mr. Mayor, that I have not liminate enough to expuss properly by relating at this high compilinent. I can only say that you will grainly the very much by conveying to the Common connell of the City of railadelphia, and the citizens, how highly the honorest. I regret very much that I have not the notity to more fittingly express my appreciation of this wavener."

The members of the Council were then introduced to Gla. Sheridan, after this, the public were indimited and present through the hall to independence square, each taking the juttle hero by the hand. After the sast crowd had been presented, the party enterted entringes in waiting, and proceeded to Germantown, where the General goes to yield Mr. Thos. E. Ney hall, whose son served during the war on Sheridan's scat.

var on Sheridan's staft.
'To-morrow afternoon the members of the Union League

with their families will wait upon ten. Sheridan in the League House. In the evening honors will be paid to Gen. Siekles, who is expected to arrive here to-night. ACTION OF POSTS OF THE GRAND ARMY.

An adjourned meeting of the delegates from e Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic was held of Wednesday evening, at the Armory of the First Regiment, to make arrangements for the great military demonstration in honor of Gen. Sheridan. After the proper officers had been elected, and the commanders of the various pests had reported the number of men which each post would turn out, resolutions were passed, and committees appointed to regulate all details of the procession. All the regiments of New-York, Brooklyn, and New-Jersey, without regard to race or color, which served at any time under the hero of the Shenandoah Valley, are to be invited to participate in the demonstration, while all the bands are to be ensolidated for the occasion, in order to add to the magnificence of the serie. On motion of Col. Crandall, Col. Rush C. Hawkins was selected to act as Grand Marshal, with power to designate bis aids and deputies. The following are the names of the officers constituting the Committees of Management:

Committee as Marke-Gen. H. H. Tremaine, Gen. H. E. Davies, Col. L. Crandall.

of Minningeline it:
Committee as Minic—Gen. H. H. Tremaine, Gen. H. E. Davies, Con.
L. Crindel.
Committee on Finance—Gen. F. C. Barlow, Col. D. R. Larned, Col. J.
H. Almy, Gen. E. S. Greely, Col. J. R. Griswold, Maj. J. Ediott.
Committee of Arrangements.—Col. W. S. Poer, Gen. C. S. Graham,
Gen. Chas, G. Halpine, Gen. M. T. McMalnon, Col. H. D. Hall, Col. J.
W. Lewis, Col. D. S. Parlier, Col. J. T. Hopper, Col. J. Dengler, Col. H.
Ritin, Col. J. H. Ferguson, Col. J. W. Marshall, Major J. Elliott, Major
C. Shem, Capt. J. Farliers, Capt. D. J. Hogan, Capt. W. Wermscereb,
Capt. J. K. Griswold, Capt. W. A. Moore, Capt. D. H. Smyth.
Committee on Veterua Organization.—Gen. Kryzanowski, Gen. D. P.
Burse, Capt. Davis.

THE INDIAN WAR. OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL AT NORTH

PLATTE-FUTURE MOVEMENTS OF THE COM-Washington, Sept. 26 .- A. S. H. White, esq.

of the Interior Department, and Secretary of the Indian Peace Commission, arrived in Washington last evening, four days from the North Platte, the Commission having adjourned at that point on the 21st inst., to meet at Fort Harker, Kansas, on the 5th of October, for the purpose of Harker, Kansas, on the sth of October, for the purpose of making arrangements to meet the five tribes—Cheyennes, Arapahoes, Apaches, Klowas, and Camanches—at Medicine Lodge Creek, so miles south of Fort Larned. Mr. White reports that the council, with the Chiefs of the Brule, Ogalialia, and Cheyenne tribes was successful. They agreed to meet the Commission at Fort Laramie on the 1st of November next, and in the meantime they will send out runners among their people to bring into the Council at that place those who have not yet been met with. At the c.u.neil with the Indians on the 19th inst. at North Platte they attributed their present troubles to the building of the Smoky Hill Road and the wagon road through the Powder River country to Montana, which they allege divide the best hunting grounds now left to them. They wanted those two roads to be abandoned by the Government, and desired to be permitted to hunt as long as the game lasts, when they would be willing to try to cultivate the soil. The next day the Commission met the Indians in council to respond to their propositions, which was done by Gen. Sherman, who read the paper prepared by him of the sense of the Commission, the substance of which has already been published. The Indians who were then present understood that they had entered into a contract of peace. Mr. White will leave Washingstance of which has already been published. The Indi who were then present understood that they had ente into a contract of peace. Mr. White will leave Wash ton again about the 1st of October, to meet the Comsion at Fort Harker on the 8th. At present the varmembers of it have separated. Commissioner Taylor, President of the Board, is at Chicago; Gen. Terry at headquarters at St. Paul: Senator Henderson at his him Louisiana, Missouri; Gens. Sherman and Rodney at St. Louis; Col. Tappan left for Denver on the 21st it and Gen. Sanborne, who is disbursing officer of the Combine attending to the shipmen and Gen. Sanborne, who is disbursing officer of the Co mission, remains at Omaha attending to the shipment supplies to the Indians of the Upper Missouri Riv whose crops have been destroyed by grasshoppers.

CANADA.

QUEBEC. Sept. 26.-In view of the early eting of the first Parliament in this Dominion, the City Council Board decided to take active means to procure an early meeting of the Intercolonial Board of Trade in Montreal, composed of delegates from all the Trade in Montreal, composed of delegates from all the provinces, to consider the following Important questions: The Tariff rate, Intercolonial Railway, Uniform Currency, the Silver question, the Reduction of Postage, the Shipping and Navigation regulations, International and Maritime law, &c.

The ship-builders held a meeting yesterday to consider

The ship builders held a meeting yesterday to consider the best means of protecting themselves against the un-reasonable demands of international associations. The empenters and cantilers resolved not to enter into any con-tract, or employ any member of an association at new work from this date. Kinosron, Canada, Sept. 28.—The weather continues avorable for the Exhibition, and the city is crowded with visitors, includes

KINGSFON, Camida, Sept. 26.—The weather contains viverable for the Exhibition, and the city is crowded ith visitors, including more than the usual number of mericans. The Camada Company's prize for Fall wheat ras awarded to T. Cullis of Northumberland; the wheat teighed over 63 pounds. The show of grain, altogether, inferior. The stock and other departments are equal to previous years.

The inquest in the Driscoll murder case closed to-day.

All four of the prisoners were committed for trial. The jury complimented the American officers for the courtesy shown the Canadian authorities, and the vigilance in pur-suing the prisoners, who were delivered up without the forms and delays which are usual in cases of extradition.

WASHINGTON.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

COL. MESSMORE CALLED ON TO RESIGN-A SPEECH FROM THE PRESIDENT-A NEW SPIRIT METER FOR DISTILLERIES-GEN.

SICKLES'S CASE-PERSONAL. TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUYS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 25, 1867.

Secretary McCulloch has sent a message to Col. Messmore, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revene, informing the latter that his resignation would e accepted if proffered. It is also known that three members of the Metropolitan Revenue Board of New-York have demanded that Mr. Messmore be withdrawn from the membership of that Board, or they will themselves decline to continue in it. Col. Wisewell, formerly commandant of the Military Department of Washington City, is named by those the object to Mr. Messmore as the latter's successor s Deputy Commissioner and member of the Board. Col. Messmore is here. He has proposed to resign several times in the past two months, but now declines to resign on the ground that the opposition to him comes from a whisky "Ring" in New-York, whose members failing to get Messmore to yield to their dishonorable purposes, have made war upon him and misrepre-sented facts to the Secretary of the Treasury. A well-known and somewhat disreputable Washington lobbyist is at the bottom of the affair, as is alloged, and he is cooperating with parties to secure the appointment of Wisewell. Secretary McCulloch de clines to turn Messmore out of office and the matter will probably remain in abeyance for some days. Meantime an investigation will be asked by Mess-

The Committee appointed at the Bladensburg meeting, held on Saturday last, to present the resolutions adopted there to the President, visited the Executive Mansion to-day, and presented the resolutions. There were about twenty members of the committee. The President replied as follows:

committee. The President replied as follows:

Gentlemen of the Committee: It gives me much pleasure to receive such a manifestation of your friendship and support. Perhaps I could not better express myself in reply to the address of your Chairman than to adopt the language of the resolution you have presented. Upon this occasion I do not deem it necessary to reply at length. I cannot do better than to refer you to the acts of my past life, and through them be judged. As to my future course, I have no promises to make, but to the best of my ability I shall endeavor to merit from all the confidence you have been pleased to manifest by your assurance to-day. It is exceedingly gratifying to me, gentlemen, under existing circumstances, to be the recipient of such an expression of your esteem. We all, I trust, have a deep sense of the respansibilities which now rest upon every citizen of the country, and returning you ny sincere thanks for the visit and your expressions of confidence, I accept the resolutions which you have been delegated to present to me.

At the conclusion of the President's remarks, the

At the conclusion of the President's remarks, the members of the Committee were introduced to him. and, after a few moments of general conversation. retired, highly gratified at the reception.

Professors Henry and Hilgard, of the Committee of the National Academy of Sciences, have, after a careful examination of the spirit-meters of Mr. Tice, made a very favorable report to the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, and the meters will now be rapidly attached to the distilleries of the country, commencing in New-York. From the report it appears that the Department has great confidence in the meter for the suppression of fraud in the distilla-

tion of spirits. Major-Gen. Sickles left Washington to-day for New-York. It is probable a leave of absence for several months will be granted him before he shall be ordered to his command. No decision has yet been made on his application for a Court of Inquiry, to examine into the late administration of affairs in the Second Mili-

tary District. Major-Gen. Hancock left Washington this evening for Philadelphia, on his way to St. Louis. Major-Gen. Fitz John Porter left to-day for New-

York. Attorney-Gen. Stanbery has not yet come to a decision in his case. The President has appointed Carl C. Finckler of California Consul at Tehnantepec, and Orrin J. Rose of Illinois Consul at Schwerin.

The Hon. E. B. Washburne of Illinois arrived here to-day, and had a long interview with Gen. Grant. Senator Morton arrived this morning New-York this evening.

The Hon. Thos. M. Stillwell, Minister to Venezuela, is here to receive instructions from the State De partment prior to his departure to enter upon his official duties.

The following telegram was received at the War

Department to-day:

New-Orleans, La., Sept. 25, 1987.

Brig.-Gen. F. T. Dent and Gen. Wheaton are much better this evening. Gen. Graham and all the other efficers are doing well.

JAMES A. MOWER.

Our Consul at Port Mahon, on the Island of Minorca, writes that vessels direct from ports of the United States, destined for any part of Spain, are required to perform 10 days quarantine, and vessels from ports where the yellow fever prevails are subjected to 15 days quarantine. He also says orders are now going forward to the United States to purchase wheat for the Spanish market. By Royal order wheat will be admitted into the ports of Spain until the 31st of December next.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.-Gen. McDowell will soon visit Arizona to investigate the origin of the ndian hostilities which have broken out in that quarter.

Indian hostilities which have broken out in that quarters. The corner-stone of a building for a State Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum, to cost upward of \$100,000, was laid to day at Alameda.

Charles S. Stond was arrested to-day for giving false bonds in the case of the sinusgling schooner Sarah, and was subsequently released on \$7,500 bail.

Clarence King, with a United States geological exploring party, to survey the interior of the country, along the line of the Pacific Railroad, is now examining the region of the Humboldt Mountains, Nevada, accompanied by a military escort for protection against the Indians.

The commanders at Camp McDermont and Camp Scott are preparing to commence hostilities against the Indians.

A meeting of merchants has been called to make arangements for putting on regular steamers on the Color

are preparing to commence nostnities against the indianaA meeting of merchants has been called to make arrangements for putting on regular steamers on the Colorado River, to run as high as Collville, 600 miles above
the mouth of the river.

A fire at Copperopoles last night destroyed all the
principal buildings on the north side of Union-st., including the printing, express and telegraph effices. One man
is reported to have been burned to death.
Light rain-showers are again occurring throughout the
State. Light snow lately fell on the summit of the Sierra.
The steamship America, from Nicarangua, with passen-

The steamship America, from Nicaraugua, with passen gers from New-York, has arrived here. The ship Fleet-wood has cleared for New-York with a large cargo of California products, including 1,600 tuns of wheat and

Legal Tenders, 701 2707. ARIZONA.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26 .- Gov. McCormick SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—Gov. McCormick of Arizona delivered the annual message to the Legislature on the 5th instant. It is mostly occupied with a discussion of the Indian troubles. He thinks the territory should be made a separate military department, calls for more troops, and arges the necessity of putting the Indians upon reservations and employing sufficient force to keep them there in peace. Good machinery is needed for the development of the mineral wealth of the Territory. The public indebtedness is stated to be \$28,375, currency. The agricultural prospects are excellent. Arable lands in the aggregate are extensive and fertile.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR SITKA-THE SUC CESSORS TO THE RUSSIAN FUR COMPANY.

CESSORS TO THE RUSSIAN FUR COMPANY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 26.—The steamer John
L. Stephens got off last evening for Sitha with two companies of troops under Brig. Gen. Jefferson C. Davis.
They took with them a considerable quantity of live stock and sapplies. The buildings for the troops are nearly ready at Sitha. The troops may have to camp out two weeks. Thirty mechanics and laborers accompany them. The Stephens will touch at Victoria, land and receive passengers. One of the passengers for Sitha is Henry Baller, the agent of a San Francisco Company, which succeeds to the property of the Russian Fur Company. The negotiations by which they acquire trailing privileges left to the acquisition of the Alaska deed of transfer, which was signed on Tuesday night by the Directors of the San Francisco Company for a consideration of \$600,000. This bargam secures to the American Company all the vessels, factories, lands, houses, implements, stock, goods and trading facilities generally of the Russian Company.

HAVANA, Sept. 25 .- The funeral of the Captain General Manzano takes place at 7 o'clock to-morrow merning. There will be a great military and civic dis play on the occasion. The remains will be sent to Spale on the 30th instant.